"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & Co.

Office...Corner of Texas and Edwards streets, OPPOSITE HITCHCOCK'S LIVERY STABLE.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY,.....MAY 11, 1859.

The river opposite this port continues to fall. Since our last, the Judah Touro, Sallie Robinson, R. W. Powell, Reub. White, W. A. Andrew, Era No. 3, National and D. R. Carroll have arrived from New Orleans.

RAIN.—Last Sunday evening it commenced raining and continued to do so all night, and the greater part of Monday. It proved very acceptable to our highland planters. We do not think it can in the least affect the river.

THE KATY DID.—The "Katy Did" is the name of a new sewing machine; the agent, Mr. P. Swire, has arrived, and is offering them for sale at Simon Haber's, Texas street, where they may be inspected and seen in operation.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The regular passenger packet National, captain Montgomery, will leave this evening at 5 o'clock.

The favorite passenger packet Lecomte, capt. Johnson, will leave on Tuesday evening on the arrival of the stages.

Thanks to the officers of the Judah Touro, Sallie Robinson, R. W. Powell, Reub. White, W. A. Andrew and National, for files of late New Orleans papers.

TO TRAVELERS.—We call the attention of all those intending to visit the western, eastern or northern States, to the advertisement of the Memphis and New Orleans tri-weekly line of steamers. This is the most pleasant, quickest and cheapest route that can be taken. The steamers are all of the first class, commanded by experienced, careful and attentive officers; while, we speak from personal knowledge, the fare surpasses that of any of the St. Louis or Cairo railroad lines.

The splendid steamer Capitol, under command of our old friend Joseph D. Clarke, leaves New Orleans *every* Monday evening, and the mouth of Red River every Tuesday morning, for Memphis. Those going up the Mississippi should bear the fact in mind.

The Memphis packets leave positively at the time specified.

REDUCTION OF MAILS.—The Washington (Arkansas) Telegraph says, we learn from a reliable source, that the postmaster general is reducing the mail service considerably. The daily line from Red River landing to Shreveport, is cut down to three times a week; from Shreveport to Washington, and from Vicksburg by Monroe to Shreveport, a similar change. Many other routes have had the service reduced, but as yet, no alteration has been made in the Natchez and Monroe line.

CHEAP LANDS.—By an act passed by our last legislature, all the public lands donated by congress to the State of Louisiana, situated in the parishes of Bossier, DeSoto, Sabine, Claiborne and Natchitoches, designated as swamp and overflowed lands, which have been surveyed and have been in market for five years or upwards, is subject to entry at 75 cents per acre. All the lands, aforesaid, which have been in market for ten years or upwards, is subject to entry at 50 cents per acre. And all such lands as have been in market for fifteen years, is subject to entry at 25 cents per acre. Provided that the act shall not be so construed as to extend to lands overflowed by the waters of Red or Sabine rivers, or reserved for railroad or educational purposes, or mineral lands. No corporation or person can enter more than 320 acres.

The democrats of Natchitoches held a mass parish convention on the 2d inst., and appointed delegates to attend the State convention at Baton Rouge, the congressional convention at Alexandria, on the 4th of July, and the Mansfield senatorial and district convention, to be held on the first Monday in August next. The Natchitoches convention recommends that a candidate for member of the board of public works, be nominated at the Alexandria convention.

The convention further resolved, that the democrats of the various wards throughout the parish be requested to hold ward meetings.—The democrats, it appears, are forgetting their "family jars." The greatest difficulty they will have to contend with, will be to satisfy the different aspirants for office. There is at least forty candidates for the office of member of the board of public works.

STORM AT PLAQUEMINE.—On the afternoon of the 2d inst., a tremendous storm was experienced, the wind blowing from the southeast.—The waves in the river were unusually large, and drove at a fearful rate against the levee in front of the town. The whole town was alarmed, and the people rushed to the point of danger to witness the worst. Between 7 and 8 o'clock, the wind abated, and fortunately the levee did not give way. It is said another such a blow would have pushed the greater part of the Mississippi through the town and down the bayou to the gulf. The waves and spray dashed up at times to the height of 8 or 10 feet, and no person could stand on the levee to work.

TOBACCO.—At Lynchburg, Va., lately, the following sales took place: 1 hhd. of loose, weighing 1582 pounds, at $31; 1 hhd. of loose, weighing 1628 pounds, at $15 50; 1 hhd. of loose, weighing 1560 lbs., at $18 50; 1 hhd. of loose, weighing 1161 pounds, at $37. The tobacco was grown by rev. A. H. Ogden, of Amherst.

The New York Herald links the Hickman and Fornay convention with a very extensive Douglas movement for the presidency. It further remarks, we thus perceive that the democratic party in Pennsylvania is cut in twain beyond the reach of restoration.

The very latest dates from the upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, inform us that another rise is coming down, therefore we cannot reasonably expect that the river at New Orleans will commence falling before the latter part of July; the Mississippi planters will consequently suffer.

On the 13th ult., a State convention of that portion of the democracy of Pennsylvania, who oppose the administration and follow Douglas, was held at Harrisburg. Every portion of the State was largely represented, and the proceedings evinced determination and enthusiasm.—They call themselves "the States rights democracy"—which term, however, must not be taken to mean the same thing which it means here at the south. Very clear of it! Our "States rights democracy" are the peculiar and exclusive guardians of southern rights—they would eat all the fire in the "lake" that burns therewith and with brimstone, before they would surrender a title of their claims for their section (oh! we forget the English bill!)—valorous and office hating patriots!—while the "States rights democracy" of Pennsylvania are a band of politicians whose only cohesive ligament is hatred of the south and her institutions. They have banded together upon a sectional platform—like the Van Buren democrats of 1848, who laid the foundation of the freesoil and black republican party of our day—and are resolved to accomplish through squatter sovereignty, everywhere else, as in Kansas, the exclusion of southern men from the territories of the Union. We shall therefore, hereafter, distinguish them as the States rights democracy 'of the north,' and the States rights democracy 'of the south'; for we would not for a moment think of reproaching our pure States rights democracy of the south by the intimation that they are one and the same party with the Pennsylvania factionists of the same name. Certainly not! for have they not Letcher, Toombs, Stephens and Hilliard for captains? and are they not, even now, nervously excited, lest the southern opposition should coalesce with politicians of the north of freesoil sentiments?

But we are digressing from the proceedings of the "States rights democracy of the north." Forney's Press says that 'it was by far the finest representation of the democracy gathered in the State capitol for many years.' Its list of vice presidents and secretaries is too formidable in length for us to copy. Previous to the permanent organisation of the convention, doctor Geo. McCook, of Allegheny, was called to the chair; and we cannot convey a more faithful idea of the intense bitterness manifested in all the speeches and proceedings towards the administration wing, and especially the president as its head, than by copying an extract from his address:

Gentlemen, I claim the proud honor of being one of the fathers of the democracy of this country. [Applause.] I was deeply and permanently associated with general Jackson in the days of his glory; I was upon his electoral ticket in 1824—[long and continued applause]—and from that day to this time, whatever of energy and vigilance I could command, and whatever of pecuniary means I could afford, have cheerfully been devoted to the best interests of the democratic party. This it is, gentlemen, that will explain why to-day I stand here with silvered locks, one who has passed the grand climacteric of human life—who sees three score and ten just before him—this will explain why I have left my family and my home to come here and associate with you to promote the best interests of this Union [Applause.]

The voice of alarm has sounded from the east and the west that our institutions have been ruthlessly assailed by the vilest and most reckless administration that God has ever inflicted upon a suffering people.—[Loud and continued applause.] The faith of the democratic party has been violated by one who came into our party not until 1828. And here let me say that the only curse which ever attended general Jackson's administration was the appointment of James Buchanan United States minister to Russia. [Applause.] I remember when he was clothed in the manliments of aristocracy. That was the occasion, and ever has been, of his elevation to political power.

Hon. John Hickman, a democratic member of the last congress, reelected to the next, was the second speaker. He lashed Mr. Buchanan and his administration with an unsparing hand; denounced it for its failure to procure protection for the interests of Pennsylvania; declared that there is now more money 'squandered' and 'stolen' by government officials than was required to defray all the federal expenses under earlier administrations; inveighed against its corrupt system of retaining idlers about the navy yards and custom houses simply for their votes at elections; drew the line of demarkation between the northern and the southern States rights democracy, and declared that the present contest must eventuate in "the vigorous growth, material greatness, and eternal dominance of the north." We have a full report of his speech before us, but will content ourselves with copying only a portion of a telegraphic summary:

"Hon. John Hickman made a speech of one hour's length, in which he said: Those who talk of conciliation and compromise between us and the self-constituted oracles of the democratic party, can have but a feeble appreciation of the real condition of things.—Let this truth be made prominent, that there is eternal antagonism between freedom and slavery. The struggle between them is just begun, and is just going on in our midst. We have acted honorably, benevolently, and longer forbearance with the south not only ceases to be virtuous, but becomes cowardly and base."

The convention adopted a series of resolutions, which, we are informed by telegraph, are "in the spirit of Hickman's speech," but we have not yet seen them in full. It also provided for calling another convention to nominate a "States rights democratic" ticket of its own, and "adjourned with great enthusiasm."

Here is another "bifurcation," by which the larger division of the Pennsylvania democracy turn their backs upon their late cherished brethren of the south. And they steal the name of our southern rights democracy, to bear upon their black abolition banner and to fight under it the warfare upon southern institutions!

A New York paper says there seems to be a great rush for Europe about this time. On the 23d ultimo, the steamships Vanderbilt and City of Baltimore sailed from New York, the former taking 250 passengers and nearly one million of dollars in specie, and the latter 240 passengers and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in specie. The Vanderbilt sailed for Havre, and the City of Baltimore for Liverpool. It is believed that the next steamers will carry out a greater number of passengers.

On the 25th of April, the steamship City of Manchester sailed from New York for Liverpool, with $1,100,000 in specie.

A dispatch from New Haven, dated on the 19th ult., says, the eastern annual conference of the methodist church, in session here, the rev. bishop Janes presiding, passed a resolution almost unanimously, that slaveholding is a sin, and that the word "slaveholding" should be inserted in the general rules as one of the things forbidden by them."

It appears from recent accounts, that many of the wealthy citizens of Mexico are emigrating to the United States, where their families and property will be safe from banditti and forced loans. Many thousands more would be glad to come if they could remove their wealth with themselves.

A late London correspondent says the drain of silver to India continues on an enormous scale, and the last two weeks the steamships took out about $5,000,000.

WHITE SLAVERY.—The English have for the last half century, been harping upon the subject and misery of black slavery, at the same time overlooking the evils and sinfulness of white slavery! The following picture of the white laborers in England ought to shut forever every Englishman's mouth about the horrors of negro servitude: "It is notorious that most English colliers become asthmatic at the age of thirty years. And as hard as their life is, there are 480,000 able bodied men in England alone who cannot get employment in coal mines or anywhere else. The commissioners appointed by the British parliament often mention such facts as these. The seams are so thin in some colleries that several of them have only two feet headway to all the working—They are worked altogether by boys from 8 to 12 years of age, on all fours, with a dog belt and chain. Fire, damp, wildfire, sulphur and water at all times menace instant death to the laborers in these mines. In calico printing it is by no means uncommon, in all the districts, for children five or six years old to be kept at work from fourteen to sixteen hours consecutively."

"Four thousand persons in Liverpool and at least 15,000 in Manchester, live in cellars. In England 22,000 persons pass the night in old barns, tents, or the open air. There have been found such occurrences as seven, eight ten persons in one cottage for whole days at a time without a morsel of food." We wish that those in England who manifest so much sympathy for the black slaves of this country, could see their comfortable houses, wholesome food, and warm clothing. We think their sympathy had better be bestowed upon their own miserable and depraved poor.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, a democratic paper, gives this warning: "There are twenty thousand democrats in the State who will not support Joseph E. Brown, if he is nominated. The domocratic party can not succeed again with him for their standard-bearer. We hope no democrat will, through self-respect, be necessiated to vote against the nominee of the Milledgeville convention. But, if that nominee be the present executive, inevitable defeat awaits the democracy of Georgia."

On Sunday, the 1st inst., the missionary society of the methodist episcopal church, south, was organised in Mobile, bishop Andrew presiding. The rev. doctor Hamilton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the signs of the times indicate the near approach of an extraordinary development of the power of God in the salvation of the world.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHARLESTON.—The total value of the exports from Charleston during the first 3 months of 1859 amounts to $5,954,841, of which England took nearly one-half; France, Russia, Spain, Holland and Belgium following next in gradation. The total value of the imports during the same period amounts to $564,126—only about one-tenth of the value of the exports—leaving a large balance in favor of the city.

During the recent general election in Massachusetts Mr. Benjamin F. Butler of the eighth congressional district made great harangues proving satisfactorily that direct taxation is the cheapest and best mode of defraying the expenses of government, yet winding up by a declaration that it is impracticable, and being so, a tariff, with indirect protective features, must be resorted to in spite of its glaring partiality and injustice.

That distinguished Buchananite thus eloquently and learnedly, and in the democratic sense, justly and candidly, expressed himself on the subject to the constituency that forgot to elect him:

"The only form of specific tax we have through the post and patent offices would, from its injustice and inequality, deter statesmen from hazarding an experiment in that direction unless some more promising system could be devised than exactions upon the correspondence and inventive genius of the mechanic. Free trade is illusory, and can only be advocated as a practical question by those who would blindly exempt commerce from its fair share of the public burden, in return for the light-house, the harbor improvements, and coast survey, by which itself is guarded and encouraged by the general government, to say nothing of the heavy expenses of the navy which is employed to protect it on every sea. Besides, that portion of the Union which is supposed to be most in favor of free trade would pause when its adoption should lead to a direct taxation, apportioned according to the constitution. The slaveholding States have thus far almost constantly enjoyed the representation which follows from adding 'three-fifths of all other persons,' to the whole number of free persons in the apportionment of representation, without the burden of taxation which the framers of the constitution intended should attend that right. Would they be willing that their negroes should first be counted as three-fifths of the population to swell their portion of a tax, and then the same negroes to be reckoned as property on which to levy it? Or to illustrate, that the owner of thirty negroes should have apportioned to him the taxes of eighteen white men, and then have the whole valued at from $1,000 to $1,500 each, rated as property or as polls, on which to levy the same tax as against his poorer white neighbor."

This learned Buchananite, it will be perceived, is of opinion that the south would object to the direct taxation which would tax slaves as chattels, and then again, according to the basis of representation under the federal constitution, just as Benjamin F. Butler and all other "free trade" democrats would object to be taxed, first as property and then as persons. Free trade and its advocates are humbugs.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—The N. O. Picayune of the 1st inst., gives the following account of the safety of Miss Way and Prof. Wilson, who lately made an excursion from that city, and many fears had been expressed for their safety, not having been heard from nearly a week after their departure:

The voyagers, after reaching the height of 13,000 feet, descended until they found a favorable current of air to go northwest, as they desired to reach Jackson, Miss. They crossed the lake in half an hour, in the direction of Covington, enjoying the sight of the waves rippling its surface with white foam, dimly visible through the veil of night; sailed over the pine woods, where several fires afforded them a grand spectacle, and were conversing about the magnificence of what they had seen, when their course was suddenly checked. They had come down too low and their anchor had got caught in a tall pine tree. The balloon got entangled in the trees and the two adventurers had to remain all night, suspended at some forty feet above the earth, and not able to see enough to descend, on account of the darkness. Finally, when day came, Miss Way let herself down, with the aid of a rope, and went in search of help. She reached Dr. McQueen's house, about half a mile off, and with his assistance the balloon was got down safe. They then found they had landed in Pike county, Miss., one hundred and thirty miles from New Orleans.

The professor writes from Jackson, Miss., where he intends making an ascension on Sunday, 7th inst., on the occasion of a great Sunday school celebration, which was to take place there.

General Intelligence.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The steamship Bremen, Capt. Wessels, of the Bremen line, arrived at this port this morning. She brings advices from Liverpool to the 19th ult, one day later than were received by the Circassian off Cape Race.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—The sales of cotton for the two days, Monday and Tuesday, were limited to 11,000 bales. The demand is checked by the unfavorable advices from the continent. The market closed quiet but steady at the quotations by the Circassian—Middling Orleans 7 5-16.

LONDON, April 19.—Under the influence of unfavorable reports in relation to the prospects of peace, and the general want of confidence in its maintenance, the funds have again declined.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The cotton market closed quiet: the sales to-day were limited to 7000 bales; quotations are nominal—Middling uplands 12c.

PORTLAND, May 2.—The steamer North Breton, Capt. Jones, of the Liverpool and Canadian line, arrived at this port this evening. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 20th ult., and brings one day's later news than was received yesterday by the Bremen at N. York.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—The sales for the three business days since the sailing of the African amount to 14,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000, and exporters 1,000 bales. The market has slightly declined, and in all grades below middling Orleans a general decline of 1 16 is reported. The quotations for middling Orleans and the higher grades are unchanged The market closed very dull. Middling Orleans 7 5-16

The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts are all of an unfavoring character. The market for goods and yarns closed dull. There was little inquiry, and prices were weak. The British parliament was prorogued by the queen on Tuesday, the 19th inst., and writes for a new election of members of parliament were issued. The queen in her speech says, that parliament is dissolved for the purpose of enabling the country to express its opinion upon public affairs, and to secure to the government the confidence of the house of commons. Upon the announcement of the dissolution of parliament the English funds fell, but subsequently recovered on the appearance of the pacific article in the Moniteur in relation to the policy of France on the Italian question.

The report sent out by the steamship Bremen represented the aspect of affairs on the continent as having undergone little change since the sailing of the Africa. The latest aspect of continental affairs, however, is somewhat reassuring. The Sardinian government has accepted the principle of disarmament as proposed by Austria previous to entering upon negotiations, and is willing to disarm simultaneously with the other armed powers. This decision of Sardinia was communicated to the five powers on Monday, whereupon the Moniteur publishes another pacific article. The final proposition of the English government to that of Austria, in relation to the basis of negotiations for the peace congress, were sent to Vienna on Tuesday, the 19th. The London Herald denies the report sent out by the Bremen that England had sent ships of war to Trieste on the Adriatic.

The military movements and warlike preparations of France and Austria are continued with uninterrupted vigor. All the roads leading from Paris to Italy are covered with military convoys. The entire second corps d'armee had left Paris to join the army of Italy, near the frontier of Sardinia. Austria was increasing her garrison in the province of Ferrara and in other portions of Italy. The latest advices from Italy report that the king of Naples still survives, but all hopes of his recovery had been abandoned. He had taken a farewell leave of his family and had received the sacrement. A serious riot had taken place among the students at Bologna, which was only quelled by calling out the troops who fired upon the students and wounded several of their number.

LONDON, April 20.—The Paris Moniteur, of the 19th, officially explains the basis of action proposed for the consideration of the peace congress, and remarks that France, willing to prove her conciliatory disposition, promises to request the government of Piedmont to disarm, on the condition that she (Sardinia) and the other Italian States should be allowed to take part in the negotiations of the congress. Sardinia having consented to this proposal, no further obstacle to the assembling of congress is anticipated. A rumor was circulated yesterday that another attempt had been made to assassinate the emperor Napoleon, but the report proved to have been without foundation.

Later advices from India have been received in London which represent a satisfactory state of affairs.—The sepoys had been almost entirely driven from the field and the country was becoming tranquil.

HAVRE.—The Havre cotton market closed with a declining tendency—the sales of the week were limited to 4000 bales; the quotations show a slight decline during the week, owing to the threatening aspect of European affairs. Orleans has is quoted at 102f.

CHILI, March 25th.—The revolution, according to the Comercio, has been nearly quelled, but dissatisfaction still reigns in the province of Atacama, and the revolutionary forces are reported as marching on Conquimbo. The government having now plenty of troops to spare, hopes soon to restore order. In the south a party still holds out against the authorities, and wages a war of devastation throughout the district. It appears that the Indians assist them. A number of the leaders of the revolution have been banished to Magellan; amongst them Mr. Souper, an Englishman, who appears to have mixed himself up in the politics of the country. Of the loan lately effected in England, $1,300,000 has been received by the government, and will be spent on public works as soon as order is restored.

An engagement took place between the revolutionists and the government forces in Coquimbo, in which the latter were forced to retire, leaving 95 killed and wounded. The loss on the part of the revolutionists is said to have been double.

Ten of the principal leaders of the revolutionist have been sentenced to death, but it is thought that their punishment will be commuted to imprisonment or banishment.

According to the newspapers, business is improving in Valparaiso—during the last fortnight 29 vessels with merchandise had arrived in port.

BOLIVIA.—Our news from this republic comes to us by way of Lima. It appears from the statement published that on the 28th of February the opposition party were defeated in action by the government forces with a loss of sixty five, including many of the leaders. A number of the principal leaders were taken prisoners. Gen. Cordoba, ex president, at the head of a large force, had made his appearance on the frontiers, and troops had been despatched to prevent his advances.

ECUADOR.—From this republic we have papers to the 30th of March. The blockade of Guayaquil still continues, and business was, of course, at a complete stand-still. On the 20th ult., a little affair appears to have taken place between some of the boats of the Peruvian squadron and a party of Ecuadorians, but it does not seem to have amounted to much.

On the 22d of March, at half past eight o'clock in the morning, a severe earthquake destroyed the city of Quito almost entirely.

The churches convents, and government buildings are almost all of them thrown down, besides many private residences. The houses not thrown down are so injured as not to be habitable. The damage is estimated at $3,000,000. The deaths are reported at 5,000, but this we believe to be greatly exaggerated. A number of small towns to the north of the capital have also been destroyed, and in Guayaquil the shock was felt severely and did some damage.

The Panama Star of the 18th gives the following correspondence, detailing the difficulty between the authorities at Valparaiso and the U. S. consul, Trevitt.

VALPARAISO, March 15, 1859.

Since my last there has been a conflict between the authorities of this place and the United States consul. Several of the principal actors in the outbreak on the 28th ult., took refuge in the consul's house, and were there several days without the intendents taking any apparent notice of the fact, or even so much as requesting the delivery of the parties in question. Suddenly, however, in the absence of the consul, his private residence was invaded by an armed body of police, whose object was to arrest the revolutionists, and if necessary, to resort to extreme measures in so doing. As they were not furnished with any order in writing from the governor, the consul's lady, who was alone in the house, refused to allow the building to be searched, and the privacy of her own apartments violated in the absence of her husband. The police officer, it appears behaved in a very ungentlemanly manner, and was becoming most violent in his conduct, when fortunately Mr. Trevitt arrived, and with [illegible] dignity succeeded in entering the consulate. Upon finding that the officer was the bearer of no written request for the delivery of the refugees, he immediately ordered him to leave the premises; he then begged that the consul would allow him to remain until he could get more positive instructions from the intendents. This was granted, and the answer sent back was, that the officer should retire immediately from the house and beg Mrs. Trevitt's pardon for the intrusion, which was done. The affair was then stated to be all a mistake, it had never been the intention to search the consul's house; but this was a very flimsy excuse, for previous to entering, which was done from the rear of the premises, all the avenues to the locality were guarded and no one allowed to pass. In the altercation with the police officer, after he had been made aware that he was in the consulate, Mr. Rand, consular secretary, was knocked down, and would have been killed, if Mrs. Trevitt had not placed herself before him and dared them to strike her. In the struggle the consul succeeded in disarming the officer, and this with a revolver at his head was what really brought him to terms finally.

The next day a party of thirty men went to capture the parties concealed, and politely requested the consul to walk out with his family, in order that the house might be searched, and if necessary, burned down for the sake of getting the prisoners. Mr. Trevitt then surrendered under protest, and left the premises, where six young men were shortly after found and taken prisoners.

There are a variety of opinions as to the propriety of the conduct both of the consul and the authorities; but the fact is that the intendents, who denies the right of the American consul to give protection, himself sought refuge with his family in the house of the Spanish consul during the hottest part of the tumult.

Mr Trevitt's exequator was yesterday cancelled by this government, and it is said that an action will be brought against him for resistance to the constituted authorities.

The revolution has not died out. You will probably by this mail receive news of the battle of Coquimbo, which is daily expected.

I have to post this letter, and as the address might prove suspicious, therefore subscribe myself

Your obedient servant, Juvenis.

PERU.—The chamber of deputies, by a large majority, has confirmed the act, by which all Peruvians banished for political offences are permitted to return to their country.

A secret session of both houses has been held for the purpose of considering the Ecuadorian question. The result of their deliberations is not made public.

By order of the supreme court, the political prisoners confined in Lima, have been liberated, with the exception of S. Orfila, Seville, Novoa and Rojas, who are still under arrest.

BOSTON, May 2.—A preliminary meeting for the purpose of establishing the southern steamship company, under the recent act of the legislature of Massachusetts, was held to day in this city. The capital stock of the company, as authorized by the legislature, is $4 0,000. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock. New Orleans is to be the southern terminus of the line.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The government has received official advices from our minister at Nicaragua, which confirm the report that the Belly contract had not been confirmed. The decree recently passed by the Nicaraguan congress declaring the transit route free to all nations, is subject to the will of the president of the republic, and is to become a law only when the president of Nicaragua issues a proclamation to that effect.

Secretary Cass, who has been prostrated for some days by an attack of illness, is recovering.

The government has received advices from Utah, which state that the excitement among the mormons had abated, in consequence of judge Cradlebaugh having adjourned court sine die and dismissed the troops.

UTAH.—In the St. Louis Republican of the 26th ult, we find full details regarding the difficulty lately sprung up in that territory. Kirk Anderson, the correspondent of the Republican, says:

The great theatre of strife, and which has radiated throughout the whole territory, is at Provo, about forty miles distant from Salt Lake city, where judge Cradlebaugh is trying to hold court; I say trying, for although he has been sitting now nearly a month, nothing has been done. The bishops of the church, and many of the people have fled their consciences, probably suggesting the propriety of such a course. Judge Cradlebaugh, seeing the manifestations when he opened his court, made a requisition upon general Johnston for a company of troops to guard prisoners and protect the lives of witnesses which had been threatened. To this requisition, general Johnston promptly responded, and they have been there ever since. This safeguard to the court, witnesses and prisoners, has aroused the indignation of all mormondom, and they talk "big." An appeal was made to gov. Cumming, under the impression that he could have them removed, and forthwith a solemn protest is issued, (a copy of which I sent you by the last mail,) protesting against the presence of the troops. The governor had been down to Provo a few days since, and while there wrote a letter to general Johnston, requesting him to withdraw them or remove them to a greater distance from the city. Gen. Johnston declined to interfere in the matter, and stated that the troops were there under a requisition from judge Cradlebaugh, and were subject to his orders. This was a "stunner." As the excitement increased, and threats of the militia and people rising to expel the troops, general Johnston sent up 9 additional companies on his own hook, in case of an outbreak, to protect the company which was there, by order of the court, and they camped six miles distant. Within the last few days, however, things have assumed such an attitude that it was deemed prudent to remove them three miles nearer. Should there be a collision, look out for "tall timber."

The Nauvoo legion hereare, I understand, preparing themselves for any emergency; or rather, should an emergency occur, preparing themselves to be "wiped out."

The next item of interest is, that there is not only a difference between general Johnston and gov. Cumming in relation to their respective powers, but there is an open division and rupture between the civil officers, between the executive and judiciary. This is the state of affairs at present, and you may well imagine it is not very agreeable. Judge Cradlebaugh is now sitting merely as a committing magistrate, and will, next week, go to the camp, where he will continue his investigations. It is to be hoped that his labors may be crowned at least with some degree of success.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The municipal election in this city yesterday, resulted in the choice of the people's candidate (opposition) for treasurer and commissioner, by 2,600 majority. The opposition have also elected a majority of the city council.

AUGUSTA, April 30.—The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist's prices current table shows the receipts of cotton at all ports to be 3,477,900 bales, and the increase in receipts at all ports, as compared with last year, 734,490 bales. The stock of cotton at Augusta amounts to 54,500 bales.

Some of the merchants of Macon, Georgia, have embarked in the business of importing their goods directly from Europe.

PITTSBURG, May 2.—The river here is slowly receding.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The river at this point is nearly at a stand. The flour market was active to-day and closed with an advancing tendency. A further advance of 10 to 15cts is reported. Holders are asking $6 40 @ $6 50 for superfine. Whiskey has advanced ¾c a gallon.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—The Ohio river at this point has risen two feet since Saturday, but is now slowly receding, with twenty-five feet on the falls.

LOUISVILLE, MAY 3.—The river at this point is falling, with twenty-four and a half feet of water on the falls.

ST. LOUIS, MAY 2.—The river here has risen three inches to day, and is still swelling slowly. Nothing has been heard from the upper streams to-day.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The overland California mail has arrived here, with advices from San Francisco to the 11th ult, which are six days later than were received by the Coatzacoalcos at New Orleans. The news from California is unimportant. The hostility of the various Indian tribes along the route is increasing. Mr. Bishop, with a party of forty men, who left fort Lejohn some time since to cooperate with Beal, were attacked at the crossing of the Colorado by a force of six or seven hundred Indians belonging to various tribes—mostly Mohave, Pahute, and Tumas Indians. The engagement lasted three hours, and a large number of Indians were killed, the Americans maintaining their ground. After the battle, Mr. Bishop conciliated the Indians by distributing presents among them, and finally received permission to pass through their country. Mr. Bishop and his party, however, retreated and sent to col. Hoffman for assistance. Col. Hoffman was expected to arrive and attack the Mohave village about the 15th of April.

ZANESVILLE, (O.) May 3.—Wm. Jackson, a fugitive slave from Clarksburg, Va., was arrested by the U. S. marshal this morning and brought before the United States commissioner for trial. Exceptions were taken as to the manner of his arrest, and he was discharged on the ground that he was illegally held. He was again arrested, and carried to the railroad depot, where an attempt was made by a band of negroes to rescue him from his owner. Pistols, clubs and brick bats were freely used, and several persons seriously injured. A writ was then served upon the marshal, commanding him to bring back the negro and show cause why he held the prisoner. The affair has created intense excitement here, and another attempt to rescue the fugitive will probably be made, unless he is released.

The Concordia Intelligencer of the 2d inst. says the river is 14½ inches above the high water of 1858. All the land in the vicinity of the river, is more or less affected by the high water. The Mills bayou, about 18 miles below Vidalia, has broke. This is the worst crevasse that has happened in this parish, and will cause immense damage. The water is said to be running through the crevasse with a current of 15 feet in depth. A break in the levee occurred yesterday at Bougere's plantation in this parish, opposite Jackson's point, about 8 miles above Black Hawk. The plantations of Mr. Ralph P. Miller and Mrs. St. John Elliott, will be immediately affected by it. The break is said to be over 100 yards wide and some ten or twelve feet deep.

BATON ROUGE, May 3.—The levee in the lower edge of town gave way yesterday evening and threatened an inundation. The prompt and active exertions of the mayor and city constable, who worked at it until 9 o'clock last night with the street hands, succeeded in closing the breach and preventing any damage. We learn that strong hopes are entertained of closing the crevasse at Lobdell's store in West Baton Rouge.

The Mississippi at this point is now about 4 inches higher than the highest mark of 1858, and is still rising at the rate of an inch in 24 hours.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 3.—The river opposite this port was rising yesterday faster than it has done for any day during the past fortnight. But very little dry space was visible on the lower landing, and nearly the whole steamboat levee above Poydras street was covered with water. The heavy rains on the coast during the last forty-eight hours have doubtlessly caused this unusual rise, the river having been at a stand opposite Vicksburg for more than five days.—Last evening the weather looked threatening more rain, and if we should have a heavy storm with it, we will doubtless hear of crevasses in our immediate vicinity. The conductor on the last night train, on the Jackson railroad, reports that a portion of the track in the vicinity of the crevasse opposite Bonnet Carre is under water. It is thought that trains on this road will be compelled to stop running to-morrow, when passengers and freight will be carried to Manchac by steamboats.

FREE NEGROES.—The Baton Rouge Gazette says: A number of the free colored inhabitants of this city and parish have emigrated within the last month, and others are preparing to leave. The majority of them are natives of Louisiana, and we naturally look about us to discover the cause of this effect. The inducements held out in New Orleans by agents for emigrants to St. Domingo has caused a number to embark for that island, and many of the free colored population of New Orleans have, we learn, gone in the same direction.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM MILL.—We learn from a passenger who arrived last evening from Mississippi by the railroad, that J. S. Hailes's steam mill, four miles west of DeSoto, blew up evening before last. It seems that Mr. Hailes himself and a negro man were the only persons about it at the time. The mill had been stopped for dinner, and they had returned, and perhaps, were starting the engine, when the boilers bursted with a terrible explosion. He and his negro were literally torn into fragments, and fragmentary portions of their bodies scattered in every direction, some of them even lodged up in the trees. But a small portion of their remains could be collected, and they not distinguishable in some instances one from another. [Mobile Tribune.

Iron pavements are undergoing a trial in some of the streets of St. Louis.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.—A gentleman from Washington county, Miss., has informed the Vicksburg Southron of one of the most shocking affairs, including fratricide and suicide, that has ever come to our knowledge. It appears that two brothers, named William and Robert Buford, have been residing near Bogue Phaliah, in Washington county, Miss., for some time past. The elder, William Buford, had a very pretty wife, with whom the younger brother, Robert, became madly infatuated. A criminal intercourse between the two had been carried on for some time, but growing weary of the restraints imposed by the presence of the injured husband, the younger brother determined to add to his other crime the damning one of fratricide. On Wednesday evening of last week the outraged husband and brother was murdered, and on the Sunday following, Robert Buford, the double murderer, committed suicide by taking strychnine. The misguided wife of the murdered man, with two children, are left the sole memorials of this chapter of horrors.

A letter from Boston (Texas) to the Clarksville Standard states that, on the night of the 16th ult., Mr. Sam'l. McDaniel, an old citizen of Bowie county, shot and seriously wounded his wife. She refused to testify against him, as he was intoxicated, and there being no other witness he was discharged. The same letter states that col. Stephen Tickle, formerly a citizen of Wilkinson county, Miss., but a resident of that vicinity for about one year, was brutually murdered in his bed that morning, at 3 o'clock. It was known that col T. had a considerable amount of money (about $3,300 in gold.) He was evidently murdered for his money.

The rev. Jacob Harden, who recently murdered his wife in Mansfield, N. J., was arrested on the 18th ult. at Wheeling, Va. A reward of $500 was offered for his arrest, but he eluded capture for two months. He is now in jail, a requisition from the governor of New Jersey being awaited. Harden is only 22 years old, and is a preacher of the methodist church.

TEA PLANTS.—Another shipment of tea plants from China has just been made for the patent office; also, the campher tree, and the yang-mac. A portion of the public grounds at Washington are set a part for their germination. During the last three months a temperature of from 55 to 86 Far. has been obtained in the house devoted to this object, produced without the aid of fire, simply by decomposition of the stalks of Chinese sugar cane and stable manure. The atmosphere resulting from this mode of heating, with the cooperation of moisture and light has been found eminently beneficial to plants, as has been fully tested from various seeds and cuttings, tropical and others, which are rapidly growing in a healthy state.

COTTON GROWING IN CUBA.—The Havanah correspondent of the Savannah Republican states that a field of 700 acres has recently been planted in cotton, in the island of Cuba. It is there believed the Asiatic coolies will be found admirably adapted to the cultivation of our great staple. The cotton will be sent to the newly formed association to be ginned—when raised.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL CRISIS PREDICTED.—The New York Herald predicts another financial crisis: In round numbers, six millions of exports from New York, exclusive of specie, against twenty millions of imports, indicate a very high pressure of importations. It is an increase for the month of nine millions of imports, against an increase of a little over half a million of exports, as compared with the month of March, 1858. We are going ahead, at this rate, under a great spread of canvas; and there may be danger in it. The signs and the sounds of renewed prosperity come in from every side. We seem to be entering upon the flush times of 1853. But let all parties concerned remember the revulsion of 1857.

A JOURNEY TO THE POLAR SEA.—Mr. Robert Kennicott left Chicago on the 19th ult., for an overland journey to the polar sea. He will not return before 1861.—His object is to make contributions to the common stock of natural science, and devote his attention to the Fauna and Flora of the country, collecting specimens of each as he progresses, and taking such notes as will enable him on his return to prepare a work on those branches of natural science, which will doubtless in due time be published by the Smithsonian institution.

WHY MINISTER FORSYTH WAS RECALLED.—The Mobile Register says that it is authorised by Mr. Forsyth to pronounce the report, announced by telegraph to have been published in the Washington Constitution, to the effect that Mr F. was recalled from his mission to Mexico because of his being obnoxious to the constitutional party and the Juarez party, as destitute of any foundation in truth. If, when in due course of mail the Constitution comes to hand, it is seen that the Constitution has been correctly reported, Mr. Forsyth will feel bound, says the Register, to lay the facts before his friends and the public.

Two adventurers have lately made $49,000 in Cobb county Ga., by informing against farmers who had given too low an estimate of their property, the law giving them ten dollars on every hundred that the estimate was too low. They then went into Morgan county, but the people escorted them out of the limits and they were glad to get off with whole skins.

In South Carolina the slave population is 383,300. The white population is 289,000. The increase of population among the blacks is three times as great as it is among the whites.

It is interesting to observe how fast American boiler plate is taking the place of the best English make. The American iron is much stronger, and is being made more and more sound, so as to stand equally as well in furnaces. One of the most experienced and successful locomotive builders in the country told us that he would prefer even second class Pennsylvania plate to Lowmoor or Bowling—that it was now quite as solid and stronger in grain. [U. S. Mining Jour.

It is reported that Sir E. B. Lytton is to be the next governor of Canada, and, possibly, governor-in-chief of the proposed North American confederacy.

Mr. Tom Trollope, a son of the well known Mrs. Trollope, and who resides at Florence with his old mother, is about to bring out in London a work entitled "